The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866. NO. 14.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months..... 1 00
Three months..... 50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,)or less.	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less.	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	15 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year,.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices,..... 2 00
Extray, or other short Notices,..... 1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It ever comes the color of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick-room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.—Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of N. York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the eastern States with his catalistic "S.T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, sparins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Nathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, tinished face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heinstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heinstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

july11, 1866-cowly

☞All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [sp10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. JOHN HOFFMAN & REBECCA MEGAHAN, are prepared to do all kinds of Mantua Making, and all kinds of plain sewing.

Both have had great experience in the sewing line, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and especially that of the Ladies.

Their room is on Railroad street in the rear of Fiehers' store.

Gentlemen's and other Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses promptly made to order.

May 10, 1866.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken *UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.*

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.

may2,1866tf WM. PENTIMAN.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. oc 20]866-1y

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the itice, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown cotton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE in store at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY received at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CHOICE Teas, Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [fe14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT TRAIN.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	EASTWARD. MAIL PASSENGER.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
6 05	.....	11 45	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	4 58	8 35
6 15	.....	11 55	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	4 49	8 25
6 25	.....	12 05	.....	Mapleton,	.....	4 35	8 15
6 34	.....	12 15	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	4 25	8 05
6 50	6 16	12 31	5 56	Huntingdon,	5 06	4 10	7 50
7 00	.....	12 51	.....	Petersburg,	.....	3 50	7 30
7 15	.....	1 01	.....	Barree,	.....	3 41	7 21
7 22	.....	1 13	6 23	SpruceCreek,	.....	3 30	7 10
7 35	.....	1 35	.....	Birmingham,	.....	3 15	6 55
7 46	5 57	1 45	6 46	Tyrone,	4 24	3 05	6 43
7 50	.....	2 00	.....	Tipton,	.....	2 53	6 33
8 04	.....	2 08	.....	Fostoria,	.....	2 46	6 26
8 10	.....	2 15	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	2 39	6 19
8 20	6 25	2 30	7 20	Altoona,	3 55	2 29	6 09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 54 A. M.

The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 00 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 20 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

The NEW YORK EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 8 50 A. M.

July 30, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, JULY 16th, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 5 30	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 9 00	AR 6 10
5 47	8 20	McConnellstown,	8 40	5 47
5 55	8 32	Pleasant Grove,	8 32	5 40
	8 48	Marklesburg,	8 24	5 29
6 09				
	9 04	Coffee Run,	8 08	5 12
6 24				
6 32	9 12	Rough & Ready,	8 00	5 05
6 44	9 24	Cove,	7 49	4 55
6 48	9 28	Fisher's Summit,	7 45	4 49
AR 7 03	AR 9 44	Saxton,	LE 7 30	LE 4 34
LE 7 13	LE 9 54		AR 9 20	AR 4 24
7 34	10 14	Riddlesburg,	6 00	4 04
7 42	10 22	Hopewell,	6 52	3 56
7 54	10 38	Piper's Run,	6 36	3 40
8 10	10 55	Tatesville,	6 16	3 20
8 23	11 09	Bloody Run,	6 04	3 08
AR 8 27	AR 11 12	Mount Dallas,	LE 6 00	LE 3 04

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 50	LE 10 20	Saxton,	6 30	4 24
8 05	10 35	Coalmont,	6 15	4 09
8 10	10 40	Crawford,	6 05	3 59
AR 8 20	AR 10 50	Dudley,	6 00	3 54
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon July 16, 1866. OLIVER AYKRS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

JUNE 11, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8.10 and 9 05 A. M., and 2 10 and 9,15 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R, arriving at New York 6,00 and 10 10 A. M., & 4,10, 5,20, 10 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 15 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 3 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 7 & 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 20 P. M., stops at all stations; Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,20 a m, and 1,05 P M; Tamaqua at 9.45 A M., and 1 and 5.55 P M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 45 a m., 12 05 and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading, Pottsville 8 A. M., Tamaqua 7,50 A. M., Harrisburg 9,55 A. M., and Reading 1,33, 7 20 a. m., for Harrisburg, 10,55a m., for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

CONNUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, Reading, June 25, 1866. *General Superintendent.*

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

AGENCY, FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS, CALL AT DONNELL & KLINE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economica Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, No. 137 North Third st., Philada.

au24-1y

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, *No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.*

jan24-1y

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY. E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 15, 1865-tf.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SPEAK.

THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Brave Men by Thousands in Favor of Johnson's Policy.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—At the evening session of the Soldiers' Johnson Convention yesterday, the following resolutions and address were adopted:—

THE PLAFORM.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted with immense cheering:—

The Union soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the recent war for the suppression of the insurrection, the maintenance of the Constitution, the Government, and the flag of the Union, grateful to Almighty God for His preservation of them through the perils and hardships of civil war, and for His mercy in crowning their efforts with victory, freedom and peace, deploring the absence from their midst of many brave and faithful comrades, who have sealed with their life-blood their devotion to the sacred cause of American nationality, and determined now as heretofore to stand by the principles for which their glorious dead have fallen, and by which their survivors have triumphed, being assembled in National Mass Convention in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, this 17th day of September, 1866, to resolve and decree:—

First. That we heartily approve the resolution adopted by the National Union Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August last, composed of delegates representing all the States and Territories of the United States.

Second. That our object in taking up arms to suppress the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest and subjugation; and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, in the East, or in the West, emulating the self-sacrificing patriotism of our revolutionary forefathers, we will again pledge to its support our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

THE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

General Este, from the same committee, reported a lengthy address, which was received with enthusiasm and adopted with waving of flags, cheers, and singing "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

ADDRESS.

More than fifteen months have elapsed since you were released from service and permitted to return to your homes with the assurance of the country that your work was done, and that the Rebellion was substantially suppressed. For four years, on the ocean and in fields stretching from Gettysburg to New Orleans, you had fought in order to restore the integrity of the nation, and you rested from your toils with the conviction that it only remained for statesmen to rivet the broken bands which you had laid together. You knew that this task required wisdom and deliberation; but you had a right to expect that like your own, it would be taken up promptly and conducted with singleness of purpose.

You had yourselves left party ties behind when you marched to the field, and thenceforth knew only your country. You had a right to demand that in the peaceful completion of your work they would follow your example. You expected that those who had called upon you to suppress not only revolution but the spirit of revolution, and to vindicate the violated law, would set a new example to the nation by a strict adherence to their constitutional power and a revival of the old spirit of sacred obedience to law.

You expected, and after the performance of such services you had a peculiar right to demand, that your successors in the work of restoration should not only devise measures which should be just, but should propose them at the season when they should be practicable; and that by means of the measures and the sympathies of the North, the people of the South subjected to all the penalties should long since have been brought back to the performance of all its duties in this nation, and, which the vindication of the law demanded, to a real participation in its life. For more than a year you have looked on in silence, and the work for which you provided the opportunity has not been done. Your successors have acted neither wisely nor in season.

That which would have been well and wisely accomplished, if proposed at the proper time, has been made impracticable by delay, and a condition which it would have been of doubtful wisdom to impose at any time is at last imposed when it is too late. After you had been withdrawn from the field, because you had annihilated the power of your opponents to disobey their Government, an entire year was added to their already long estrangement from it before any conditions of return were offered to them, and when these conditions were at last announced, they contained terms which proposed to make the estrangement of a large portion of our population perpetual. The youth of the South, who had never known when the Rebellion had commenced, or what it was to share in the duties and business of national citizens, have grown to manhood and influence in its affairs and still are strange in their own land and excluded from the instruction which might make them patriots.

The union of these States, for which these partisans deemed your lives not too great a price, is yet as incomplete as when you marched home, and by their measures its restoration is still indefinitely postponed. They say to you, if our terms are not accepted by the South we can wait. It becomes therefore, your peculiar duty, since you prepared the ground for this final work to inquire how it has been done and to consider whether it is wise and safe to wait. Meantime, while you determine to wait or move, it is indispensible first to intrench yourselves in a position of impregnable facts. The power of the National Government over the affairs of its insurgent citizens, except for purposes of judicial punishment, is purely of a belligerent character, and its belligerent right concerning them is included in, while it is also limited by, one of the grants of the Constitution.

The Government is authorized to suppress insurrection by military means and these include all belligerent functions and capacities which may be necessary for that end. In the exercise of its necessary belligerent right it is as competent to require of its insurgent citizents as it would be to require of a foreign enemy, not only the laying down of arms, but the surrender of every position which threatened a renewal of the conflict. The right is perfect and complete for its purpose, but it is limited by its purpose. The Constitution directs that armies and belligerent law shall be used for the suppression of insurrection. With this complete suppression, which includes the prevention of a renewal, the legitimate application of compulsion to their future course as communities must cease.

It is not true that in case of war this Government acquires all of the belligerent rights known to international law. It has only so much of that kind of right over its own people as it finds embodied in its own Constitution. It derives from this source so much as is necessary in suppressing insurrection, and this does not include the right to take and hold its rebellious citizens and their territory as a conquest. It is authorized to employ war to vindicate its old title to allegiance, not to acquire a new one. In accordance with this rule, the President as Commander-in-chief, compelled the insurgents, after they had laid down their arms to abolish by their local laws the institution of slavery, the agitation of which had been the cause of this war and might be the cause of another; to declare null and void their acts of secession, which had been part of their belligerent action, and until rescinded embodied a calm which threatened future conflict, and finally to repudiate their war debts, the recognization of which would have been a hostile act, vindicating the legitimacy of insurrection and threatening its renewal. The institution of slavery, the ordinances of secession and the maintenance of an insurrectionary war debt, were strictly hostile positions, and threatened a possible renewal of the war until they should be surrendered. There could be no complete surrender of the belligerent attitude of the insurgent communities of the South; therefore the Commande-in Chief, clothed with the double functions of military commander and of the civil execution of the laws of the Union, compelled the surrender, and at this point the belligerent power of the National Government—the power to apply compulsion in any form to the political future of the lately revolted States—was exhausted.

This legitimate and restricted use of compulsion appeared to accomplish the desired end. It is true that the subdued and impoverished people of the South did not and could not at once pass from hostility to friendship. Their homes were darkened with sorrow which no sense of error could mitigate; their fields were cemeteries, their farms were the burnt path of our armies, and they could not love us in the midst of their desolation. But they knew that the issue of the appeal to arms had been determined foever against them. They saw that they had lost by the war what they had attempted by work to save. They had suffered too much to dreme of renewing the strife, and seeing no future before them but that of citizens of the United States they were ready to return to their allegiance as defined to them anew by the event of the strange.

When Congress first assembled they had acquired a temper towards the National Government as healthy as it was possible for any people to attain after such a conflict and such experiences. In this respect the results of the war was unexamped in the history of nations. Their disposition was governed by their acts. They had upon the requirements of the Commander-in-Chief, surrendered every position which could truthfully be deemed hostile to the Government, and by his advice, not under his compulsion, they went further, and in common with the loyal States ratified the Constitutional amendment which forever aholishes slavery, and gave to Congess the power, by appropriate legislation, to prevent its re-establishment. They might have conceded still more; but month after month passed without action, and meantime they were subjected to military government.

No system was over better adapted than our national Government to the performance of the duties for which it was designed; no government could be less adapted to the regulation of affairs in a subjected neighboring territory. Mistaken injustice, even fraud, inevitably mingled with and marred its operations through distant agencies and these have produced their natural effect. The prolonged exercise of such functions can only injure; it has already injured ourselves. We cannot afford to alter the spirit of our great national system, and by centralizing render two Governments of this Union hateful to the people of all the States, North and South alike; but the evils of our present mistakes, committed in the duties of a function for which the Government was ever designed, do not wait the slow development of time.—Their effect upon the subjected South is a daily disaster. We are training future citizens by the worst possible instruction, and every month's persistence makes the evil plainer to us.

It is manifest that the experiences of this delay, and of unrepublican life under military constraint, the temper of the people has become much less commendable than it was at the conclusion of active bostilities; that the work of true reunion has grown more difficult; that perils of our condition only increase it. It is for you, therefore, to ask whether the reasons for this delay are sufficient, and whether the new conditions imposed by Congress are likely to prove a final remedy The manner in which these conditions, in the form of an amendment to the national Constitution, have bonn presented, not only to the people of the South, but to the nation is without precedent. For the first time in the history of this Government propositions without connection have been united in one amendment, and the people have been denied the opportunity of free choice concerning each. The first section of this single article defines citizenship of the United States. The second lays down the basis of representatives. The third is in the following words:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The effect of each of these utterly disconnected propositions is made to depend upon the acceptance or rejection of the whole. It seems incredible that those who insisted upon thus connecting them could have expected that they would be ratified. The Southern people, after following their political leaders into the late struggle, and sharing the risk of their fate through four years of terrible war, are called upon to aid the proscription. Whatever punishment their bodies may deserve at the hands of the Government, it is unintellible that statesmen should have dreamed of asking their associates and followers to inflict that punishment upon them, especially a punishment of lasting disgrace more terrible than any which the Government itself is authorized to impose. If in the midst of their errors the people of the South retain the ordinary fidelity of comrades in arms to each other—the common sentiment of honor which rules all companionship—they will not voluntarily desert the men whom they have voluntarily and steadily followed amid so many perils. They will not accept this third section of the amendment, and they are forbidden to accept the other without it. We believe that the only effect of such a proposition will be a prolonged exclusion of the South from the practice of self government and the training of patriotism; but if they could be persuaded or constrained to accept it we are at a loss to perceive the benefit to be derived from it, because no act of Congress, nor anything contained in the proposed amendment gives any pledge or assurance that the adopton of those amendments will secure the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States now excluded or the recognition of their constitutional relations to the Government of the United States.

The preamble and resolution adopted in the case of Tennessee do not commit Congress to the restoration of the Union, should their example be followed at once by every other Southern State. It is evident from the course pursued by the extreme men who urge these amendments, and from the sentiments enunciated by them that it is their fixed purpose, even if the amendments be adopted, to still insist upon the political equality of the colored race as a condition precedent to admitting loyal representatives from the Southern States lately in Rebellion.—The partizans of these conditions attempted to excite the indignation and alarm of the country by declaring the readmission of the South without them is an abandonment of all the dear-bought fruits of the war. It is not for the soldiers and sailors of that war to shrink from being wise lest they should be suspected of insulting the graves of their comrades, and forgetting the objects for which they suffered so much.

They know that there is a progress in the life of this nation, and that there is a God who animates that life, and they hold that fear to be as infidel as it is cowardly. Nations never die in their adolescence. The manhood which this people has vindicated in war will not sicken and perish in peace. The South cannot, it it would cast off the obligations of events; and under the good that has been done it has shared already, and for a law as irresistible as time must continue to share the common developement of this season of quick growth. The North, with its sense of justice, its faith in true Democracy, its vigor and industry and vast wealth, must inevitably rule this land, but it will secure and beneficially exercise that rule only by the same process which governs all true civilization—not by force. If fear is entertained that the Southern people may be insincere in what they have done towards reconstruction, and that they desire admission to the national councils only that they may undo it and repudiate our national debt, here is a continued exclusion by means of the proposed amendment, which will not be ratified. Their exclusion cannot be permanent.

This people will not suffer it to be lasting, and they will return at last without those conditions, but still less inclined to patriotism and good faith. They are Americans and they have at least the weakness common to the nation and to them, as it would be to us. Exclusion from the Union and from complete self-government is disorganization politically and socially. The freedmen among them the rest of the nation might suffer by everything which elevates it. True, we do not believe the people of the South will violate the good faith which they have pledged to us. In the National Union Convention at Philadelphia more than three hundred Southern delegates, holding influential positions at home, claiming to represent, and, as we believe actually representing constituencies who can make good their promises, cordially co-operated with the North in pledging that Convention and the people that the public debt of the United States should forever remain sacred; that the insurrectionary debt should not be paid, and that the rights of the freedmen should be protected. We believe that the men who made these elections will keep them; especially as soldiers who know the character of their late opponents we believe that the soldiers of the South—men who have endured so bravely and constantly the trials and privations of four years of war—are, despite the error of their cause men of personal honor and self-respect and that they will not permit the communities in which they dwell to violate promises given in the most solemn forms. We hold, then, that no reason has been given which can justify an adherence to the course which has been proposed by Congress, or for a further continuance of the present unhappy condition of the country. If the same class of men who have established this policy shall be returned to the next Congress, that condition will grow worse for two years longer. Who can estimate the evils which will meantime have fallen upon all races in those communities as well as ourselves? It is our duty to remember that the Government is not the embodyment of perfect theories, but is a practical business, and deals with the wise and unwise, the well and ill-disposed, as a mingled mass of that civilization which is a growth, and not the result of force. We believe that nationality with its distribution of powers between the central and local Governments, is the chief instrumentality and is the best blessing of political and civil life for all races and communities in this land, and that our first duty to all is to see that it is as promptly as possible re-established. By means of it we shall accomplish not only peace and safety, but justice to the nation and the freedmen. Upon all of these sacred rights we shall insist.

We speak as soldiers because we believe that an appeal from us to the brave men who met us in battle to unite with us in giving peace to our common country, in fulfilling pledges which have been made and guaranteeing to the freedmen the rights which honor and humanity enjoin will not be made in vain. We shall ask and expect that they, like ourselves will unite in maintaining the law, preserving the peace, vindicating good will and upholding the honor and integrity of our common country.

We want a Union not merely in name, but a Union in fact; not a Union merely of geographical lines, but a Union of hearts. Such a Union we fought to maintain, such a Union we wish to enjoy. By it alone can our nation accomplish its true mission and fulfill its true destiny. So believing we anxiously and earnestly appeal to you, our former comrades in arms to assist in the great work of pacification. We appeal to you, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, but as patriots and national Union men.

Let no criminations or recriminations mar or disturb that mutual esteem which should ever be cherished by those who have shared common danger in contending for a common cause. We were brothers during the dark days of the Rebellion—let us remain friends during the brighter days of peace; and as we carried desolation to the South when she was hostile and defiant, let us unite in tendering to her not only just but generous treatment now that she is subdued and disarmed

If we but do this, if we but evince the magnanimity of spirit always politic from the victor to the conquered, the honor and pride of the Southern soldiers will so respond that our beloved Union shall be stronger, better, firmer than ever before. May the God of our fathers who, by His blessing, enabled them trough a seven years' war to establish a Union and we, their children and sons, to vindicate it in the late terrible struggle grant His aid and assistance in our efforts to establish and perpetuate it.

☞"Have you no mercy for the South?" "Navy a mercy," was the reply. "Come away from him," said a friend; he is one of those radical *mercy. narys.* He'd go through you in a minute."

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Edward Bates and the President.

One of the most interesting events connected with the stay of the President at St. Louis was the occasion of his visit to the ex-Attorny General of the United States, Hon. Edward Bates. The *Republican* thus relates it:

It is known to most of our citizens that the health of Mr. Bates in very precarious. He is suffering from a disease of the lungs that is liable to produce death at almost any hour. On Saturday at one o'clock, according to previous arrangement, Capt. James B. Eads called at the Lindell Hotel for the President, Secretary Seward and Secretary Wells, and with them proceeded to the house of Mr. Bates. The latter seemed much affected on seeing his distinguished associates, and thanked them most feelingly for their visit to one who, he said, with a dying men. He spoke, however, with the greatest cheerfulness of his expected dissolution. Having lived threescore years and thirteen, he had three more years than he was entitled to. His remarks to Mr. Seward were exceedingly touching. He had never expected to see him again, and this was just so much clear gain for him. Mr. Welles he addressed as one who was near to him by ties of friendship and mutual trial beyond what he could express. He spoke to the President as one who had greater weight of cares and responsibilities than any fifty men in the nation, and thanked God for believing that he was one of the most worthy that could have been selected to perform his obligations to the whole country.

The President, at parting, assured Mr. Bates that his last interview with him in Washington was fresh in his memory, as well as each word of good advice and encouragement he had then given him, and that he could not express the pleasure it gave him of having it in his power now to do him self the honor of calling to see him.

The parting of Mr. Bates and Mr. Seward was exceedingly touching, but the kind words of each cannot be recalled. The eyes of both were moistened, and the deep feelings with which all four of these great statesmen were affected will long be remembered by those who witnessed the farewell visit to the revered and honored patriot of Missouri.

Do You Want the Negro to Marry into Your Family.

Hon. Horace Maynard, one of the leaders of the party opposing the reconstruction policy of the President, and supporting the revolutionary, dis union schemes of Congress, in the course of a speech, delivered at Athens, Tennessee, on the 21st ult., said:

And I tell you, gentlemen, that in a short time all this complaint about negro equality will be done away with. Some months since and it was said that the negro would not be suffered to testify in your courts—that his oath would not be granted him. But how stands the matter to day? He is not only permitted to testify in your courts with impunity, but there is every evidence that he will soon be on a social equality with the white man in your State. Yes, gentlemen, in a short time he will marry and intermarry in your families. It is a little objectionable to-day, but you will soon get over this, and the persecuted negro will be welcome in your parlors. This will be the result of the political and social changes of the next few months.

This is the result for which the Radicals are laboring. Will white men aid them to accomplish it?

Douglas' Last Words.

General John A. Dix, at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, at Fairview, three miles from Chicago, on the 13th inst., delivered an oration, in which he recited the public services of Mr. Douglas, and paid an eloquent tribute to his memory. He concluded as follows:

"He will be remembered above all for those heroic words, the last he ever uttered, worthy to be graven on stone and treasured to the end of time in all patriotic hearts—words which come to us, as we stand around his grave, with a solemnity and pathos which no language can express. When his wife bent over him as his spirit was departing, and asked him if he had anything to say to his children; forgetting himself, his domestic ties, everything precious in life, from which he was about to be severed; thinking only of his country, rent by civil strife, and overshadowed by impenetrable darkness, he said: "Tell them to obey the laws, and support the Constitution of the Union."

IS IT GLORY OR SHAME?—The Union soldiers fought to preserve the Union. Their glory is that not a star has been erased from the National flag.—But if, as Thaddeus Stevens says, there is no Union; if the North is one country and the South another; if the theory of secession is to be advocated as it was five years ago by Northern extremists, the glory is but shame after all, and every grave-stone of our dead is the silent record of a ruined cause.

☞It should not be forgotten by our readers that John W. Forney and Thad. Stevens are candidates for U. States Senator on a negro suffrage platform. The one is the head and front of the Radical party in Congress, and the other is at the head of the radical press of Pennsylvania.

The Globe:

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, 1866.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION NOMINEES
For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, of Cambria county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM WILLIS, of Mifflin county
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon co.

RADICAL NOMINEES
For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,
DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Cambria county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
HENRY S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon county.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Mifflin county

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself as an independent candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, and appeal to the people, irrespective of party, for support. JAMES STEEL.
Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1866.

THE GLOBE.

We are not sorry that this is our last issue before the election. For some weeks we have devoted our paper entirely to politics, and in doing so we know we have displeased many who prefer having in their families a general *news* paper. Our political course too has displeased many of our best friends, but we cannot take anything back. If we could have thrown conscience to the devil and played the part of the mere politician we might have been able to please those we have displeased. We claim for ourself all the privileges claimed by any other free white man, and so long as we are permitted to live we intend to enjoy them. We make no pledges as to what our future course shall be, further than that we will advocate such measures as *we* may believe best calculated to promote peace, harmony and prosperity in *all* the States—in the *whole* Union. Our next *Globe* will be itself again—devoted to general and local news, etc., etc. And whatever the results of the election may be we shall be prepared "to take them for better or for worse."

☞VOTERS of Huntingdon County, vote as your conscience tells you is right. If you listen to the mere politician—the mere party man right or wrong—you will be sure to be deceived. If a man wants to vote honestly he must avoid the influence of mere office seekers. If a man cannot resist the lash of party leaders he is not a free man—he does not vote as *his* judgment dictates, but votes as directed. We never have given the control of our political rights into the hands of leaders of any party, and we feel very sure we never shall. A *free* man votes as he pleases. A press is only free when it dare repudiate the wrong and sustain the right. A week more and the campaign will be over in this State, and we hope the results may be favorable to peace, prosperity, and a Union of all the States, a principle we have contended for from the commencement of the war.

READ THIS.

We regret to notice that the *Journal & American*, the organ of the party in this county to which we belong, charges Col. John S. Miller with being opposed to the soldiers. We know that this charge is false, for, as soldiers, we have received many evidences of kindness from Col. Miller. In 1863, when we were at Huntingdon on recruiting service, we got boarding from him for *one third less* per month, than we could get it at any other place in Huntingdon. Knowing this fact of our personal knowledge, we feel that it is the grossest injustice now to charge Col. Miller with having been opposed to the soldiers.

HUGH F. JOHNSTON, Lt. 49th Regt.
E. T. LIVINGSTON, Sergt. 49th Regt.
SAML. H. IRVIN, Lieut. 49th Regt.
Sept. 29, 1866.

SOLDIERS,

Read the able address of your co-patriots who attended the Cleveland Convention. That address expresses the true sentiment of every truly patriotic man who has fought to preserve the Union. It is the address of soldiers who are denounced by the Radicals as "Copperheads" and rebel sympathisers.

☞ VOTERS, remember that next Tuesday is election day. Will you vote to keep the South out of the Union, or will you vote to keep it in? Remember we have a large national debt to pay, and it will be better to keep the South in and let her help pay it than to lose her altogether. Vote to reduce your taxes, by voting to save the Union.

☞The time for discussion is past. Work, work, work, for the success of the Union ticket.

Do You Want Rebels to Rule?

This is the question put by the Radicals to our people. They accompany it by the infamous assertion that President Johnson wants none but rebels in Congress. Let us see who will have to blame if rebels are admitted. Section 5th of the Constitution of the United States, which every man is bound to support, reads as follows:

"Each House (of Congress) *shall be the Judge* of the elections, returns and *qualifications* of its own members."

Here it is left to each House to say whether a man who presents his credentials is a loyal man or not, and whether he is qualified to act as a Senator or a Representative or not.—There is a very simple rule for Congress to go by; and the President has nothing to do with it, and he has never undertaken to do anything with it, but has merely expressed the opinion of every Northern man, that he wanted to see unmistakably loyal men admitted. This is merely an opinion that every citizen can hold, and to say that the President can compel any member from the South to be admitted is a falsehood. He knows he can't, and he has not nor will not attempt to enforce any opinion of his own in regard to it. It is left entirely to Congress to say who is qualified to come in, and if a man from the South presents himself for admission, they are to be the judges of his qualifications.—If he is a rebel they can judge, if he is a loyal man they are to judge. What is gained therefore by the Constitutional amendment, which excludes all rebels from Congress? It would be the same position after the adoption as now. A southern man would come to Congress, and the question would then arise, Is he a loyal man, and qualified to come in? It would be the same decision as before. So, we can see no reason why Congress should impose any conditions before the South should be admitted. The above section of the Constitution makes conditions enough, and we can see no reason why the last Congress did not avail themselves of it.

But suppose a rebel should be admitted, and he should express disloyal sentiments. The next provision to the above in the Constitution reads:

"Each House may determine the rule of its proceedings, *punish its members for disorderly behaviour*, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, *expel a member.*"

There is another simple rule to go by. When a man becomes disloyal, he can be expelled. There can be no excuse for the last Congress in not admitting loyal Southern Representatives unless it is that they consider the Southern States as mere conquered provinces, and not entitled to the functions of States of this Union. This is their only plea, and this is where President Lincoln, President Johnson and all Union men differ with them. Let us have the Southern loyal Representatives admitted, so that we can have a Union in fact, just what we fought for, and just what we must have, if we want peace and harmony.

Why are they Mum?

We receive a large number of Radical Republican papers in exchange, and we have the first one to see that opposes negroes voting and holding office equal with the white man. Why is it so? Can not every inquiring man answer? Is it not because they are ready to endorse any action of Congress forcing negro political equality upon the people of all the States at the point of the bayonet if necessary? Has the Huntingdon *Journal & American* opposed negro suffrage?—Is it not known to every Republican in town who has taken the trouble to inquire, that the editors are in favor of giving the negroes all the rights claimed for them by Thad. Stevens? Have they ever opposed any of the most Radical meaures proposed in Congress by Stevens, Sumner or any other of the disunion leaders? No, they have been *mum*, which is sufficient evidence that they are willing to aid the "fanatics" in forcing negro equality upon the people. When negro suffrage is forced upon the people by the action of Congress, those who may have voted for Radical candidates will not have us to blame for not giving them warning in time. We do not intend to be cheated or run any risk in the matter—we shall vote for Robt. L. Johnston for Congress. We know he is opposed to giving the negro the right to vote and hold office. Daniel J. Morrell is a Radical—he is the candidate of the Radical party. He is a yankee from down east, just the man to do the bidding of Thad. Stevens.—If you want negro suffrage forced upon the States vote for Daniel J. Morrell. The Constitution will not be in the way of such men when votes are to be made to elect Thad. Stevens or Sumner, or Brownlow President.

☞The results of next Tuesday in Pennsylvania, will tell for better or worse on the country. There are great principles at stake, and the people are called upon to decide them. Heed not the clamors of party men, but decide for yourselves.

JOHNSON MEN,

If you want to give President Johnson a practical endorsement, vote for Robt. L. Johnston, William Willis and John S. Miller, who are in favor of the Union of the States, and opposed to the Disunion doctrines of Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner.

What Hon. John Scott Thinks.

Hon. John Scott made a speech at the so-called Republican meeting on Thursday night last, in which he discussed the Constitutional Amendment. He averred that he wanted to "press home the nigger and the taxes," according to the instruction of Mr. W. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He denied positively that the first amendment would give the negro the right of suffrage. He stated that it declared the negro a citizen and gave him his civil rights. This we do not deny.—But we do disagree with him on the vital point, as embraced in the second clause, where it relates to the privileges of a citizen. He stated that heretofore it has been a question as to whether a negro was a citizen, and mentioned a case in point, wherein a negro, in Maryland, we believe, came to the polls to cast his ballot. It was refused. Then the case went before the Courts. Mr. Scott mentioned five eminent Judges who declared that the negro was not a citizen, and therefore not entitled to the right to vote, while three other Judges declared that the negro was a citizen. Now, here was a dispute as to whether the negro was a citizen or not—five Judges saying he was not, and three saying that he was. The first section of the Amendment, Mr. Scott admitted, is to settle that the negro is a citizen. Then, he says, that because the negro will be declared a citizen, it will not give him the privilege of voting. We allege that it will, and we shall undertake to prove it. As Mr. Scott admitted that a negro could not vote heretofore because he was not a citizen, as decided by eminent lawyers, what is to prevent him from voting if he is made a citizen? The question will go through the same process as before, with the difference that this time it will be on the rights of a negro as a citizen. A negro claiming to be a citizen will go to the polls to vote. If his vote is refused, his case will be taken up by the courts, just as it was in the other case. Should the minor courts fail to decide the question, it will go before the Supreme Court. There it will be finally decided. Chief Justice Chase will make the decision. To-day, Mr. Chase holds the most extreme notions of the most extreme Radicals. He is in favor of negro suffrage, and whatever doubt he may have as to the propriety of enforcing it, he will declare that as a negro is a citizen, one of his rights as a citizen is to vote and hold office.

This being his decision, as it would be, what use is it for States to decide on an amendment which they have ratified before? You may decide it, and that will be enough. You may ratify it through the State Legislature and that is all the Constitution requires of each State. It will be a part of the Constitution, and that is the supreme law of the land, State laws to the contrary notwithstanding. If the amendment is ratified, there can be no further dispute as to who is a citizen, and if there is as to the rights of a citizen, the Supreme Court will decide that it means suffrage.

We declare it again, in defiance of all opposition, that if a negro is made a citizen, he will get his political as well as civil rights as a citizen. As to civil rights we ask any candid, clear sighted man, whether the last clause of the first section does not defend a negro in all his civil rights to life, liberty, and property, no matter in what State he may reside? This clause we do not object to, but we do object to the other clauses of the first section, which declare a negro a citizen, and give him his political privileges as such.—Each State decides who shall and who shall not be citizens, and who are entitled to the rights of citizens; and if the people are taught by men that Congress has power to give such rights when they as people are opposed to it, then the consequence will bring regret and mortification upon them. We take the section as it reads, and not as it is made to read, and we can come to no other conclusion than that it is a sly attempt to force negro suffrage on the whole country.

☞It should be recollected that Congress refused to send the Constitutional amendments to the President for his signature. This was an unconstitutional act, as Sec. 7 of the Constitution reads that "Every order, *resolution*, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and *before the same shall take effect*, shall be approved by him, and being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill." This is plausible enough to make the ratification invalid, even should it be passed by the required three-fourths of the States.

☞Our friend Mr. Scott announced in his speech at the "big meeting" that we had "fallen from grace." The crowd in attendance at the Union meeting the next evening, were decidedly of the opinion that Charley Schriner *proved* that Mr. Scott was the gentleman who had "fallen from grace." The future will settle the question.

☞"No man living is authorized to speak for me in political matters. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment, without influence from me.—*General Grant.*

Who Will you Encourage?

Will you encourage and sustain the President, who has ever been an open enemy of secession, and a friend of the Union, or will you sustain the stay-at-home "patriots," who never risked as much as the President to save the country?

Will you sustain a Congress which has done nothing but legislate for the negro, and gave us a Freedman's Bureau Bill, which would have made the President a despot, and taken immense sums of the people's money to support it, or will you sustain the President, who wants the Union preserved first and the negro legislated for afterwards, and who opposed the Freedman's Bureau Bill, because it gave him too much power, and took too much of the people's money?

Will you encourage the President, who stands to-day where he always stood, in favor of the Union of the States, or will you encourage such men as Sumner, Stevens, Wilson and Wade, the leaders of the last Congress, who say that the Southern States are out of the Union, and can not come in until they give the right of suffrage to the negro?

Will you encourage the aforesaid leaders, whose motto is "Universal Amnesty for Universal Suffrage," or will you encourage the President, who says that every traitor must be tried before he can be punished?

Will you encourage the President who says that only loyal men should be admitted, or the Radical members of Congress who want none but the "loyal" negro to rule the South, and who are determined to keep the South out, although she is taxed?

It is for you to say who you will sustain, President Johnson and his Cabinet, or Thad Stevens, William Sumner and Benjamin Wade, the leading Disunionists in Congress. Robert L. Johnston, William Willis and John S. Miller, the Union candidates, sustain the President, while Morrell, Wharton and Brown support the Radicals.

A Few Words to Soldiers.

It is left to you, brave men, to decide the questions of the day. Are you in favor of seeing the Union which you fought to save dissolved by men who want to keep the Southern States out of the Union? If you do, vote for Morrell, the Radical candidate.

Are you willing to say that the war you waged was a miserable failure, and that all the perils and privations you endured were endured for nothing. And that the blood and lives of your comrades were sacrificed for nothing?

Are you willing to keep out of the Union the land in which the bodies of your fallen companions are buried?

We appeal to you to strike again for peace so that their bodies can be kept sacred and undisturbed under the protection of one government, and one flag.

You know too well what the Southern people are. You know that like yourselves they are men, and that they fought, alas, only too well in a bad cause. You know their friendship and you know their enmity. You have experienced both, and will you refuse their proffered friendship now that they are subdued, and stir them to further strife and hatred, by depriving them of any of their just rights.—They are men and they will act like men. We cannot expect peace and harmony and Union if we attempt to force upon them unjust conditions, and deprive them of rights which they are justly entitled to. It is for peace or for war, that you are called upon to decide. Give the President your support, and the glorious peace for which he is striving will be obtained. Vote for those who support his policy, and the Radical clamorers for war, rapine and arson will be subdued.

☞If any man tells you that the first amendment to the Constitution only means giving the negro civil rights, ask him if it don't mean more than that. The last clause says:—"Nor shall any State deprive *any person* of life, liberty or property, *without due process of law*, nor deny *to any person* within its jurisdiction the *equal protection of the laws.*" Now, we ask any candid man whether that clause does not give the negro and all his tribe as much right to sue and demand the protection of the laws, as it gives to the white race. This clause we have never objected to; but we do still find fault with the other two clauses, and especially the second, for it should be remembered that Pennsylvania is meant just as well as any Southern State. We have heretofore defined what "citizen" and "privilege" meant, according to Webster, and we can come to no other conclusion than that it gives the privileges of a citizen to a negro as well as a white man, all over the United States. In fact, the first two clauses give a negro political rights, as much as the last clause gives the negro civil rights.—We ask every man to read the first section of the proposed amendment for himself, and see whether he can explain the first two clauses, without placing the same construction on it as we do. If any one denies that it does give suffrage, then ask him to explain the first two clauses. He cannot but admit that the last clause means civil rights, then what does the other two mean?

☞Vote for Robt. L. Johnston, the poor man's candidate, and the man in favor of admitting none but loyal men into Congress, from the Southern States.

VOTERS examine your tickets, and keep the Radicals down.

What a Radical Says.

The editor of the New York *Independent*, speaks out plainly. It says:

The Radical Party, North and South, white and black, can assert to no reconstruction short of impartial suffrage.

Is Congress already committed to a less perfect plan? Not at all. Congress is not committed for or against impartial suffrage. It has not tied its hands against the future. It is free to act as the emergency may require. If, next winter, it shall choose to make impartial suffrage the condition of restoration, it can can do so, and Christain souls will cry Amen! We know personally every prominent member of Congress, and we know that the leaders do not mean to admit the unadmitted States on the mere adoption of the amendment. Moreover, we know personally the leading radicals of the Republican party outside of Congress, and we know that they have no intention of making the amendment the final measure of admission. To say, therefore, as the National Committee say, that on condition of adopting the amendment, as Tennessee adopted it, "the door stands invitingly open" for the ten other States, is to make a promise to the ear to breath it to the hope. There is a door, however that does "stand invitingly open;" and whenever these States shall choose to enter through it they will by received with shouts, thanksgivings, and benedictions; it is the gate of impartial justice.

It is asked, Why then was Tennessee admitted on the basis of the amendment? In the first place, Tennessee ought not to have been admitted on such a basis; her admission was a mingled crime and blunder. But the apology which Congress made for her admission was, that her attitude was exceptional—that her case was not to be a precedent for the ten other States. Already the admission of Tennessee, without impartial suffrage proves the peril of admitting any of the other States except on this only safe condition. Her Legislature is about to remedy the deficiency of Congress, by enacting impartial suffrage at the next session. The Tennesseeans who asked for the admission of their State without impartial suffrage, said at Philadelphia that no remaining State of the ten could be safely admitted except with this guarantee.

Facts for the People—Admission of the Southern States.

On the 4th of March, in the middle of the war, long after the Southern States had seceded, a Radical Republican Congress passed, and President Lincoln signed the following law:

CHAP. XXXIV.—An Act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the third of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three *the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be two-hundred and forty-one*; and the eight additional members shall be assigned one each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode Island.

"Approved March 4, 1862."

As there are but one hundred and seventy members from the so-called loyal States, it will be seen that the Southern States were recognized and assigned some seventy members of Congress. This law is unrepealed.—The South acted under it, chose her members, and is then told that they cannot come in—that they are not States! In other words, Congress refuses to obey its own laws, and will not admit its own members.

The President's Views on the Amendments.

On the 21st of June the President submitted to Congress a message on the Constitutional Amendments, from which we take the following extract:

"*A proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution*, as well as the interest of national order, harmony and union, and a deference for an enlightened judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed on the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such Senators and Representatives of the unrepresented States as have been or as hereafter may be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States."

GETTING WEARY.—The great desire of the American people during the war was for an honorable peace. When the war closed, they desired that the peace should be real and permanent. But a number of rash and extreme men say there shall be no peace. Trade, industry, domestic quiet, national recuperation, are, they preach, not to be encouraged. Another war must be entered upon at their bidding. They ask too much. The country is wearying of them. They will do wisely if they extinguish their torches and hang up their swords. They have been tolerated for some time now, but they and their flaming orators will soon be looked upon as madmen or worse.

☞Leading Radicals assert that Congress has the power to impose any condition on the Southern States, it chooses. It was for this reason that so many propositions relating to colored suffrage were made in the last Congress, and for this reason the constitutional amendments were proposed. If Congress has the power to *keep* a State out of the Union, then it has the power to *put* a State out of it, and such a power it never has and never can exercise.

"As I said before the *great issue* to be met at *this election* is the question of NEGRO RIGHTS."—*Thad Stevens.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—For the purpose of avoiding private examinations I will meet teachers wishing to be examined as follows:
Petersburg, Saturday, October 6th.
Coffee Run, Saturday, Oct. 13.
Mt. Union, Saturday, Oct. 20.
Examinations will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M.
D. F. TUSSEY, Co. Supt.
Shirleysburg Herald please copy. oc3

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
NO. 804 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BERLIN ZEPHYRS,
EMBROIDERIES, FINE KNIT GOODS, personally selected in Europe.
DOMESTIC ZEPHYRS,
Germantown WOOLS, Cashmere YARNS, Etc.,
Latest styles in Ladies Dress and Cloak
TRIMMINGS,
Buttons, Drop Fringes, Laces, Shawl Borders, Etc.
White embroidered Bands, etc.
The goods being all carefully selected our Wholesale Department offers great inducements to the trade.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,
AT
JOHN FAREIRA'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Fur Manufactory
718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of
Fancy Furs,
for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.
I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.
☞Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.
oc3-4m
☞I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$171,682 59
Banking House and lot	7,051 77
Furniture and Fixtures	472 25
Current expenses	2,164 24
Due from Banks and Bankers	27,116 42
U. S. Bonds, deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	80,400 00
Cash on hand, in circ notes of other Nat'l banks	8,770 00
do do do State banks	139 00
Specie	1,552 20
Other lawful money	72, 15 03
Total Resources	$522,469 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$150,000 00
Surplus fund		5,917 71
Circulating notes rec'd from Comptr	135,000	
Less amount on hand	900	134,100 00
Individual deposits		218,012 47
Due to Banks and Bankers		6,375 44
Discount and Exchanges		6,354 50
Interest		1,709 45
Total Liabilities		$522,469 67

State of Pennsylvania, County of Huntingdon, ss.
I, George W. Garrettson, Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[Signed.] GEO. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of October, 1866. [Signed.] PETER SWOOPE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
Anecdotes & Incidents of the Rebellion.
Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous and Tragic.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.
These illustrate the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.
The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are cut into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, bivouac, siege and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures; etc., etc.
Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.
This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
oc3-4t* 507 Minor st., Philadelphia.

IVIN'S Patent HAIR CRIMPERS!
For Crimping and Waving Ladies Hair
NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM!
Ask your storekeepers for them. If he does not keep them, write to the manufacturer R. IVINS, Sixth st. and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia. se26-6m

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now completed their improvement and are now offering on the best of terms
FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.
Fine stock of SHAWLS,
Fine stock of SILKS,
Fine stock of DRESS GOODS,
Fine stock of WOOLENS,
Fine stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Fine stock of FANCY GOODS,
Etc. New and desirable goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale. se26-6t

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposite for three months or longer.
se19-3m G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

MYATT, OR PURE LINÆUS!
A WINE PLANT!
Is now ready for sale with full directions for cultivating and manufacturing. An acre of good ground first season after planting, will produce from 1000 to 1500 gallons; second season double the quantity can be made—only equaled by the best of grape wine.
W. H. HARPER.
McAlevy's Fort, Hunt. co., Sept. 19-6t

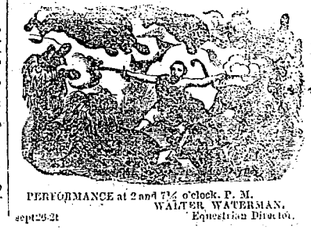
AGENTS WANTED!
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINES.
$25 $100
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents,
514 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
231 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.
September 19, 1865.

READ AND BE POSTED!
TO THE NEWLY MARRIED
AND ALL IN WANT OF
New Furniture, &c.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.
He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Work and sales' room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store. JAMES HIGGINS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Ruffings, &c., at
S. E. HENRY & CO.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN
OF
S. B. HOWE'S
EUROPEAN
CIRCUS!
S. B. HOWE respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to America after an absence of seven years in Europe bringing to this country the most complete Circus the world has ever seen, combining all the great Equestrian Performers of England and continental Europe, numbering nearly 100 Male and Female Artists!
WILL EXHIBIT
At HUNTINGDON,
SATURDAY, OCT. 6.
Admission, 50 Cents.
Children, 25 "
Mr. Howe, with a desire to gratify the universal public, as well as his immediate patrons, announces a grand
GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION
which the people of Europe flocked by thousands from distances of ten to twenty miles to witness. A
GORGEOUS PAGEANT
More brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry, or the splendors of the field of the cloth of gold In this great procession will appear
THE GRAND CHARIOT OF ÆOLUS,
With the full opera band, followed by the
Beautiful Tableau Car!
Carrying a
LIVING LION IN THE STREETS
And containing an allegorical Tableau of America, represented by a groups of Beautiful Females classically draped—At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped Beautiful Girls, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with Justice and Truth standing by. This magnificent peripatetic Picture will be followed by
NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,
And other chariots, cars and berlins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by detachments of the Magnificent stud of foreign horses, and succeeded by the whole troupe of artists, including the most beautiful lady riders in the world, a stud of
FOURTEEN SHETLAND PONIES
Drawing the Fairy Chariot of Titania.
The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.

Attached to this establishment is Mr Crockett's DEN of Wild and Ferocious LIONS which will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will
☞ENTER THE DEN OF LIONS!☜
And exhibit his astonishing magnetic power over the monsters of the desert and jungle; feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them by making them perform a number of manœuvres and novel evolutions. During an interval in the Circus entertainment, Mr. Pierce will go through his daring and wonderful performance within the immense den of wild lions in the centre of the arena, exhibiting to the audience a degree of sterling courage and iron nerve never before equaled by mortal man.
Prominent among the attractive talent of the arena are such artists as
JAMES DE MOTTE,
The great European Science and character Rider.
CHAS. REED,
The renowned Principal Trick Rider and summersaultist.
Mr. T. WATSON,
The great Shakespearean Equestrian.
THE BELMONT BROTHERS,
(Four in number.) Joseph Belmont, J. B. Belmont, P. J. Belmont, and Harry Belmont, the great gymnastic, acrobatic, and Anabaltracite Performers.
LAZELLE & KING,
The accomplished posturers and acrobats
LITTLE MAC,
The wonderful man monkey and comic rider.
Among the beautiful lady riders the manager points with pleasure to
MADAMOISELLE JOSEPHINE,
Lately the pet of the Parisian public.
Miss LUCY WATSON,
L'Equestrienne Anglaise, from the principal arenas of England, and late of Ashley's amphitheatre, London.
Miss GRACE BELLAIR,
The accomplished American Rider.
MAD'L. NATALIE BLANCHE,
The Australian Equestrienne.
NORA PAREPA,
The beautiful Viennese, from the Cirque St. Mark, Venice.
WM. HALLOWAY,
The renowned Rider, Leaper, and innumerable summersault thrower.
"Ah! ha! ha! here we are again!"
SAM LONG,
The great American Jester and side-splitter, General to the sovereigns of the Union.
FRANK WHITAKER,
The great British Funnicus, whose jokes are as familiar to the cockneys of London as the sound of the bow bells.
In addition to these distinguished names, the Troupe comprises many others.
DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,
Where combined talents will be brought into requisition, in a grand series of acrobatic and gymnastic evolutions, entitled
THE BEDOUIN ARAB!
The beautiful trained horse CANARY will be introduced by Mr. Wm. Organ.
Mr. Walter Waterman will introduce and perform his troupe of
BEAUTIFUL TRICK PONIES.



PERFORMANCE at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
sept26-2t WALTER WATERMAN, Equestrian Director.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞ Ladies' and Childrens' Fancy Furs, at John Fareira's, 718 Arch St., Philad'a. Stock large. Read his adv. Give him a call. *

The Fair.

The Huntingdon County Fair came off last week. Wednesday was a bad day and we were afraid the institution would be a failuro. But Thursday and Friday were fair days and the exhibition was very creditable, much better than last year. The political meetings kept hundreds of people from the fair grounds, still the receipts amounted to about a thousand dollars.

The Railroad Candidate.

Why are certain Pennsylvania railroad men in town urging the election of Henry S. Wharton? Do you see it? Votes are wanted in the Legislature next winter to *defeat* any railroad bill that may be asked for by new companies. Mr. Wharton has always been a Pennsylvania Railroad men, and he is just the man the Company want in Harrisburg next winter to help keep down opposition to the monopoly.

☞ It is now a fixed fact, sworn to by a reliable man, that Henry S. Wharton, the Radical candidate for the Legislature, said he hated Johnson men and those who supported his policy worse than the devil. Johnson men, can you vote for such a man? Is he a fit man to go to our Legislature, to there reiterate such sentiments? It evinces loss respect for his fellow men than he does for his "satanic majesty," and if you vote for him, you only encourage him to say worse.

A Free Railroad Law.

A law of this kind was asked for last winter, but it was defeated by members who were friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Harry Wharton, for several years connected with the Road, is just the man the Company wants elected to the Legislature. With such men as Harry Wharton in the Legislature, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can have any kind of Legislation it may ask for.

Everybody Noticed It.

Wharton made a handsome display of flags, etc., on the day of the Radical meeting last week. The same display was not made last fall when every true friend of the soldier ticket worked for its success. Then Mr. Wharton did not feel the same interest in the success of the candidate for the Legislature he does now. Now *he* is the candidate and he works for himself, and has the impudence to ask voters to do for him what he was unwilling to do for others last fall. Self—self only—sticks out in every political action of Mr. Wharton.

They Love Darkness.

You can scarcely meet a Republican—one who wants to be considered a man of influence in the party—who is not in favor of negro suffrage. On Thursday last we met several at their *big* meeting in town, and all declared in favor of negro suffrage, but they were opposed to making it a *public* issue, because as they said, if they did so, a large number of *their* voters would not vote for *their* candidates. To secure the votes of their party men it was necessary to deceive them. Their votes secured, negro suffrage was also secured. Congress will fix up the papers.

☞ Last fall the Wharton faction were opposed to nominating Ephraim Baker because as they then said they were in favor of "two terms." After Mr. Baker was nominated the same faction opposed his election to the bitter end. This fall they turned round and opposed "two terms," and by the free use of Simon Cameron's money defeated Mr. Baker for the re-nomination. Already the Wharton guerrillas are promising how they will control the party hereafter should they succeed in electing Wharton. The iron heel of the faction would most surely be felt by the timid—and they would be deserving punishment for permitting such unprincipled men to make their point.

CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF VOTING.—At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed changing the manner of voting in the several counties of this Commonwealth. Hereafter the voting will be done in the following manner: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of the courts voted for, and to be labeled, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers to be voted for, and labeled, "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for and to be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of borough officers voted for and labeled, 'borough;' and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

The Union Mass Meeting.

On Friday last the citizens of this county held a Union mass meeting. It was called for the purpose of sustaining the policy of President Johnson in restoring the Southern States, and we care not what others may call it, we feel justified in saying it was a grand rally for the Union of our fathers. The day was fine, and the people flocked in by hundreds to join the procession, which started at eleven o'clock. It was one of the largest processions ever held in this place. In it there were at least five hundred voters, (250 voters more than were in the radical procession on the previous day,) while the side walks were well crowded, making navigation very difficult. The procession far surpassed in numbers and splendor the so-called Republican meeting on the previous day, as we have heard Republicans testify. The people were out in their might, and we were exceedingly surprised to find such a large number of our yeomanry rallying to the support of our President, who has been so universally defamed and traduced. We were satisfied that our people were awake, and that they had come to hear the truth.

The meeting assembled in the afternoon at the corner of Hill and Smith streets, when Mr. Hiester Clymer was announced as the first speaker. He defended himself against the slanders which were circulated concerning him, in regard to his opposition to the soldiers. In regard to opposing the soldiers voting, he gave as his reason that the Senate was not properly organized, having no legally elected speaker, and he opposed every other measure, until they got a speaker. And when a speaker was elected, all the Democrats asked to cast their vote in favor of the proposition to give soldiers the right to vote, but it was *refused them*. In the session of 1863 he voted that the soldiers should have the right to vote, but the Constitution required a second approval by the Legislature. The session of 1864 found the Senate equally divided. The Republicans insisted on having Mr. Penny, the former Speaker, as the Speaker for that term. The Democrats contended it was a new Legislature, and that Mr. Penny should be elected before he could act as Speaker. The Democrats, consequently, held all Legislation void until the Senate was organized. Mr. St. Clair was elected to the Senate in place of Harry White, then in Libby Prison, when the amendment passed a day or two afterward. Mr. Penny resigned and was immediately re-elected. As soon as the Senate was reorganized, he and his associates asked to record their votes in favor of the amendment, but were refused by a strict party vote. Mr. Clymer was listened to attentively, and made favorable impressions on the audience as to his honesty and ability.

The next speaker was Mr. Cowan, who discussed the political issues of the day in an able and convincing manner.

Mr. Cleveland of New York, spoke next, when the meeting adjourned.

EVENING.

The procession in the evening was truly grand. About three hundred persons were in line bearing lantorns, headed by a vehicle, from which frequent displays of fireworks were exhibited at different times along the route. This also was a contrast to the procession of the previous evening, and its features struck awe to the hearts of the Radicals in our midst. The meeting assembled at the same place, and Gen. W. H. Irwin, formerly commander of the 49th, was introduced. He spoke very eloquently, and made a patriotic appeal to his old comrades to stand by the flag, and preserve the Union now, by their ballots.

Mr. Charles Shriner, of Union county, next addressed the meeting. His object was to show where President Johnson followed the very policy of President Lincoln. He had the evidence to prove it. He referred to the resolution passed by both houses of Congress in July 1861, in which it was declared that the war was not waged for the purpose of subjugation, nor to impair any of the rights of the Southern States, but to preserve the Union and maintain the Constitution and the laws. He next produced Mr. Lincoln's own acts and declarations in the middle of the war, when he promised to give universal pardon to the rebels, if they would lay down their arms. And again when he appointed Provisional Governors in Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, when the rebellion was virtually at an end, and where he gave those States the liberty to form their own Constitutions and State Governments. And again at the conclusion of the war, and on the 6th of April, 1865, only three days before his assassination, when in a speech at Washington he spoke in defence of his action in regard to the State of Louisiana, and in which he uttered the following sentiments:

"By these recent successes the reinauguration of the national authority—reconstruction—which has had a large share of thought from the first, is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike the case of a war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with.—We simply must begin with, and mould from, disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction.

"As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured from some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State Government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much, and no more than the public knows.

"Some twelve thousand voters in the heretofore State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union; assumed to the rightful political power of the State; held elections; organized a free government; adopted a free State Constitution, giving the benefit of public schools equally to white and black, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. Their Legislature has already voted to ratify the Constitutional amendment, recently passed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union, and to perpetual freedom in the States—committed to the very things, and nearly all the things, the nation wants—and they ask the nation's recognition and its assistance to make good that committal.

"Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in effect say to the white man, "You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you." To the blacks we say, "This cup of liberty which these, your old masters, hold to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and shattered contents, in some vague and undefined, when, where and how." If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have, so far, been unable to perceive it.

"If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of the twelve thousand to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success.—The colored man, too, seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring, to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise. Will he not attain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it."

This was President Lincoln's last speech, said the speaker, and it is handed down to us as a legacy. He had asked Radical papers to publish the speech in full, but they refused to do it.

The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of President Johnson. He showed how he had resisted secession in all its forms; how he, the only Senator from the Southern States, refused to secede, and fought against all the opposition of the Southern Senators in Congress; how he was hunted in Tennessee, and how he boldly defied the secessionists in that State when he was Provisional Governor under President Lincoln, and how he by his Andrew Jackson heroism saved the city of Nashville when it was surrounded by the rebel army, and the Union Gen. Buell was thinking of evacuating. He recounted all these noble deeds of patriotism, and asked how such a man could be a traitor, after having sacrificed so much and periled so much in defence of his country.

He appealed to his hearers to support the President in his honest endeavors to preserve the Union.

He was followed by Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., who made the inquiry whether it was making treason odious by keeping the Southern States out of the Union, just where they fought to be?

Robt. L. Johnston, the Union nominee for Congress from this district, then followed. He pledged himself to vote for a protective tariff, and to attend to the interests of his constituents, if he was elected, but he considered these of minor importance until the Union was restored. He would vote to refuse a disloyal man from the Southern States.

The meeting passed off pleasantly, with the exception of two slight disturbances, which were soon abated. Many Republicans who listened to the able vindication of the Lincoln—Johnson policy, by Mr. Shriner, were satisfied that the appellation of traitor given to President Johnson was but recoiling upon the originator of the policy. The other speakers were frequently and enthusiastically applauded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 22d, 1866,

R. L. JOHNSTON, ESQ., DEAR SIR:—As you are a candidate for Congress, the undersigned citizens of Blair Co., beg leave to address you upon a subject which deeply concerns our District and the State at large. We allude to the subject of a Tariff to protect American Manufacturers and American Industry from foreign competition.

Other topics involved in the present contest may be of higher importance, and upon these topics there may be a diversity of opinion yet upon the subject of a Tariff, broad enough and high enough to properly develope or reopen sources, there is but one opinion.

We ask your views upon this subject so that the people may vote intelligently, and we hope that your response will coincide with the universal sentiment of our community.

Yours, &c.,

H. L. PATTERSON,
S. P. McFADDEN,
J. D. REA,
B. F. BELL,
J. C. EVERHEART,
J. R. McFARMANE,
Jas. LOWTHER,
S. ISETT,
WM. JACK,
JNO. BELL,
W. ANDERSON,
J. H. PATTERSON,
WM. STONE,
DR. J. D. THOMPSON.

EBENSBURG, Sept. 24, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours on the subject of protection to American Industry has just been received. I can only say in reply, that I have been always in favor of that protection which would develope the great Mining and Manufacturing interests of Pennsylvnia; and especially the coal mines and Iron Manufactories of my own district.

I shall vote, if elected, as did the members from Pennsylvania, Democrats and Radicals, in favor of a Protective Tariff; and if necessary, raise my voice in Congress in favor of that policy. At the same time, I may state that I believe the benefits of protection can never be fully realized until the Union of the States is fully restored.

Respectfully Yours,
R. L. JOHNSTON.
To H. L. PATTERSON and others.

☞ The Radicals claimed to have a big meeting on Thursday, but they admit the Union men had a bigger one on Friday. Straws, etc.

Remember, negro suffrage is the issue, and the Radicals favor it.

[From the Alleghanian (Republican.)

Mountain Poetry.

MR. EDITOR:—I find in a volume of "Poems of the Rebellion" the following stanzas, written by R. L. Johnston, Esq. I think them worthy of reproduction. They appeared originally in the Johnstown *Tribune*, and were brought to my mind by hearing them recited in a most impressive manner, by Cyrus Elder, Esq., at a Union meeting in the Court House, at Ebensburg.

T. M. S.

"BE BRAVE."

[Mrs. G., whose sons, four in number, left their homes with the Johnstown volunteers, to defend their country, in parting with them only uttered the words, "Be Brave!"]

"Be Brave!" the patriot mother said,
When direful war's alarms
Across Columbia's valleys spread,
And called her sons to arms.
"Be Brave!" no more heroic word
The Spartan mother gave,
When at Thermopylæ was heard
The din of war—"Be Brave!"

Go forth, ye gallant Volunteers,
Though dangers may be rife,
To fight for all that man reveres,
For 'tis your country's strife,
And Heaven propitious smiles on all
That die their land to save;
A nation mourns you if you fall—
Then forward, and—"Be Brave!"

And whether near your mountain home
Your sorried ranks shall tread,
Or by the wild Potomac roam,
Near Vernon's mighty dead;
Or where the sultry Southern sand
The sweet Santee shall lave:
At home, abroad, on sea, or land,
Press forward, and—"Be Brave!"

When mothers thus their jewels give
Upon their country's shrine,
That country cannot cease to live—
Her mission is divine.
And, Cambria, such thy matrons are!
And where the coward slave
Would falter when her virtuous fair
Bids all her sons "Be Brave!"

Ebensburg, May 6, 1861. R. L. J.

COUNTY VOTE IN OCT. 1865.

The following is the vote of Huntingdon county for Auditor General and Assembly, in October last:

	Hartman ft.	Davis.	Baker.	Porter.
Barree,	109	91	92	91
Brady,	76	63	77	66
Birmingham	25	14	23	15
Cass	80	49	80	40
Cromwell,	130	57	137	50
Carbon,	50	114	60	114
Clay,	85	36	84	37
Coalmont,	35	29	35	29
Dublin,	75	49	81	43
Franklin,	120	64	120	63
Henderson,	36	36	34	33
Huntingdon,	236	148	213	160
Hopewell,	67	22	68	22
Jackson,	121	87	120	55
Juniata,	36	13	36	13
Morris,	81	51	81	34
Mount Union,	60	52	61	52
Oneida,	62	3	62	13
Penn,	100	23	93	29
Porter,	227	78	205	103
Petersburg,	74	58	72	59
Springfield,	77	16	80	15
Shirley,	105	81	66	120
Tell,	38	83	40	82
Tod,	83	33	83	33
Union,	104	47	101	45
Walker,	66	63	65	63
Warriorsmark,	121	58	119	60
West,	72	73	75	75
	2542	1587	2469	1633

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

	Baker.	Brown.	Porter.	Banks.
Huntingdon,	2469	2525	1633	1588
Juniata,	1225	1233	1503	1483
Mifflin,	1504	1583	1510	1469
	5208	5341	4652	4567

This does not include the soldier vote.

STATE ELECTION.

Hartranft's majority,	45,808
Davis majority,	25,882
Total	21,016

Another Radical Speaks.

John W. Hicks, of Duncansville, Blair County, who served gallantly in the field throughout the war and has been promoted from one position to another, until his rank is now that of Colonel [if we remember correctly], has come out from among the Radicals, and taken his position with the President. He publishes a letter in the *Altoona Tribune*, from which we quote the following:

"I am not ready to kick a vanquished foe when down, like the radicals are, but can extend the Olive Branch, even though I am compelled to smother some of my Northern prejudices, for the sake of peace.

"In order not to again surprise some of my 'Republican Friends,' (?) I will say I endorse Andrew Johnson's Policy of Reconstruction—I do not believe in taxation without representation—do not believe a negro is as good as I am, nor in granting him the right of suffrage at this time. Let him take care of the new rights he has just received, and he will have about as much as he can attend to. I do not believe in a few old political hacks dictating to the voters of our Country how they shall vote, which is the case with the radical portion of the Republican party."

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. THEODORE KINKEAD and Miss MARGARET ESTEP, both of Huntingdon County.

On the 27th inst., by the same, Mr. S. G. DISART, and Miss MARY J. BLACK, both of Huntingdon County.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Superfine Flour ₱ bl	$13,50
Extra Flour	$12,50
Family Flour	$13,50
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	$2,00
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt	$3,00
Red Wheat	$2,00
White Wheat	$1,70
Corn	90
Oats	50
Barley	70
Rye	1,00
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	$5,50@ 6,00
Timothy	$1,00
Flaxseed	$1,75 to 2,50
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	$2,00
Bran ₱ cwt	$1,15
Shorts ₱ cwt	$1,20
Mixed Chop	$1,00
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₱ lb	30
Hops ₱ lb	40 to 60
Rags ₱ lb	4
Beans ₱ bus	$2,00
Feathers ₱ lb	55 to 85
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples ₱ lb	10 to 12
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	18 to 25
Ham	25 to 30
Sides	25
Shoulder	20
Dried Beef	25
Lard	20
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Country Soap	10
Hay ₱ ton	$12,00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	8
Potatoes ₱ bus	50
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₱ lb	45 to 50
Large Onions ₱ bus	$1,00
Corn Brooms ₱ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	10

☞ Justices' and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1866.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JAMES F. BATHURST, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2d Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 9th day of OCTOBER,) at which time State, District and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register, &c., of the county of Huntingdon.

One person to fill the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 10 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Matteru, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Dunn,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Brem school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Kinter, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Geesimer and Wm. Geesimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward *Littles*, at *McAlevy's Fort*, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Charlestown, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and Wood townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Woldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the *summit of a spur of Broad Top*, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

29th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

30th district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots *to the officers of any election* hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D. 1865, entitled "An Act Regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress. If voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 12th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States, the ninetieth.

JAMES F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Sept. 19, '66.

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,

AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!

NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $25 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in *consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government*, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age.

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $96.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent.
aug15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of John Scott, dec'd.]

By virtue of power conferred by the last will of John Scott, dec'd., we will offer at public sale on the premises

On Saturday, October 13th, 1866,

at one o'clock, p. m., all that certain lot of ground situate on main street in the borough of Alexandria, and fronting also on the street leading to the bridge across the Juniata river, having thereon a two story log and frame dwelling house, being part of lot No. 12, and the same on which the tannery of said deceased was formerly conducted. By consent of the widow and heirs, the boundaries will be so altered from those described in the will, as to straighten the division line between the lot to be sold and that occupied by Mrs. Agnes Scott, by extending the fence now on the middle of the lot up to the main street and down to the river, giving a front and width of about fifty feet, to it more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN SCOTT,
GEORGE W. SCOTT,
se10-tds Executors.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS!

COME AND GET YOUR BOUNTY!

I have formed a co-partnership with Col. Fuller, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of procuring SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, under the recent act of Congress.

Soldiers' widows or orphans are also entitled to receive this bounty.

Send in your applications at once, as first applied for will be first paid. Give your full name, post office address, and length of time in service, and we will at once return you the necessary blanks. Enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

All other claims, of whatever nature, against the U. S. Government, promptly attended to.

☞ *No charge until the money is collected.*

Office with D. Blair, Esq., near the Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon. BLAIR & FULLER.

B. X

PARTY PLATFORMS.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform; nor is there a single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

The Baltimore Platform, '64.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain it against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States*; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority*, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.	II. The war just closed has *maintained the authority of the Constitution* with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government *unshorlged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union* with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfectly unimpaired.*
Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon *an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position*, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, the heroic value, and the unwavering devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.	III. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.
	V. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "*the supreme laws of the land*, anything in the Constitution or laws notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union.—*The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the re-affirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion*, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede.—So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia Declaration,'65*
Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety* demand its utter and *complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic*; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*	VII. Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited*, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the southern states uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Baltimore, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That the *National faith, pledged for the public debt*, MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.	VIII. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1854, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS,

The Baltimore Platform.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy*, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them same permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and permanent and ample provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.	IX. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom and the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency, and as entitled to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.	X. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unshakable in the people and in the principles of free Governament, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864 and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

Our Candidate for Congress.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 11, 1866.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—As a candidate for Congress, do you endorse the sentiments uttered by the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Union Convention, held in Philadelphia August 14.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the general government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

An early reply will oblige,

Yours &c.,

WM. LEWIS.

EBENSBURG, Sept. 15, 1866.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR—Your note is before me, and with it the resolutions it refers to. I recognize your right, whether as a voter in my district, or a journalist, to ascertain the views of any candidate offered for your support; and fortunately for me, I am able, without any hesitation, to make you a frank and candid reply.

I need not tell you that if elected and admitted to a seat in Congress, I should be required to take an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States." In that instrument I find that, "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State,"—and that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers" &c. I believe with the late President Lincoln and his Cabinet—with the Congress which inaugurated the war to put down the rebellion and prevent secession;—with the statesmen in the forum and the soldiers in the field;—that no State can secede from the Union. All the acts of the Government, in all its departments, were based upon the duty of preserving the "Union of the States." For this we labored—for this we incurred our enormous debt—for this we gave the lives of our brethren.

That the Union *was preserved* is not now a matter of argument—it is history. Every Southern State is now moving on peacefully under her own Constitution and laws; while the Judicial Department takes cognizance of every Southern State in the administration of civil and criminal jurisprudence, and the Executive Department collects its proportion of the taxes to pay the National debt, and "takes care that the laws be faithfully executed."

If Mr. Stevens, who embodies the radical idea, were asked how many States are in the Union, even he would unwillingly give the same answer as the student in Geography, "thirty-six." Yet while any radical would make this answer; and while "our flag," the proud emblem of our nationality, flings its thirty six stars to the breeze, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf—while our gallant tars float the same "starry ensign," on every sea under the Heaven;—these same radicals, by refusing them that which *makes a State*, and without which a *State cannot exist*, would reduce them to subjugated provinces.

Believing, then, that every State in the South is entitled to two Senators in Congress, and as many members of the House of Representatives as the act of Congress provides, I can at once "subscribe to the sentiments" of the resolutions to which you refer. And while, under that other clause of the Constitution, which makes each House judge of the "qualifications of its own members," *I would refuse a seat to any* DISLOYAL *member*, and every member *refusing* to take the *test oath* prescribed by Congress, I would make the disqualification a *personal* one, and not permit it to impair the rights of a Sovereign State. Hoping you will excuse the crudeness of the foregoing views, arising from the extreme hurry in which they are written,

I remain very respectfully yours,

R. L. JOHNSTON.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWAR, CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES, SAWS, AUGERS, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, FILES, CHISELS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, BOLTS, PULLEYS, SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

1866. 1866.

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAS. A. BROWN

Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.

Among my stock may be found

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Gunsmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Painters, Coachmakers, Cabinet Makers, Machinists, Foundrymen,

And for all other kinds of Mechanics.

FARMERS

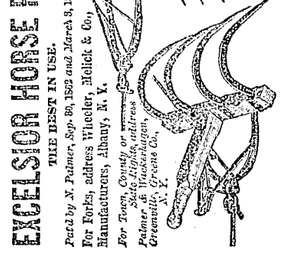
Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as

Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Garden Trowels, Garden Hoes, Garden Rakes, Grass Hooks, Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives, &c., &c

Every farmer should see the famous

HARPOON HAY FORK!

It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers prices.



I have also the celebrated

PALMER HORSE FORKS

Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BUILDERS

I have an endless assortment of

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, BRADS, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY,

VARNISHES, &C.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

Our best mechanics say that the

DUNCANNON NAILS

are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and

DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,

can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred kegs*, at manufacturers' prices.

HARRISBURG STONEWARE,

EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,

all sold low for cash.

Cheap

WOODEN PUMPS!

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received I shall continue my endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1866.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.

Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Linden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 19, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. J. J. & J. D. FEE, may2,1866 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE,

Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞ I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

May 16, 1866-tf.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In the brick row, opposite the Court House. may3,1866

MILTON S. LYTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. ap12'66

R. McMURTRIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

R. MILTON SPEER. E. S. McMURTRIE.

SPEER & McMURTRIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office the same as formerly occupied by Mr. Speer. Huntingdon, Aug. 1-1m*

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.

MATTERN & SIPE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street.

Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-1y

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1866-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 25, 1866.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding hand and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character, and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON, feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS, DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TINWARE, LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, CRACKERS, NOTIONS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, GLASS, NAILS, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises. WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

WEN STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a

NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marlborough station)

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

Philadelphia Advertisements.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine; or Chicago, Ill. de30-1y

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner.

THOMAS M. KERR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country produce sold on commission. ap26-1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C,

No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. se15'66-1y

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

NO. 804 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BERLIN ZEPHYRS,

EMBROIDERIES, FINE KNIT GOODS, personally selected in Europe.

DOMESTIC ZEPHYRS,

Germantown WOOLS, Cashmere YARNS, Etc.,

Latest styles in Ladies Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Drop Fringes, Laces, Shawl Borders, Etc. White embroidered Bands, etc.

The goods being all carefully selected our Wholesale Department offers great inducements to the trade. etc.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILADA.

N B—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN AND OIL SHADES. se5-3m

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE, superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

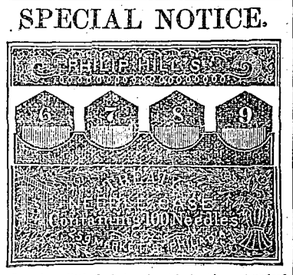
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited — Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for a personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. January17, 1866-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.

PHILIP HILL, au22-6m 250 Market street, Philada.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES,

MUSKETS AND CARBINES,

For the United States service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
ap4-6m No. 40 Courtlandt st., New York.

Pollock's Philadelphia Mercantile College

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and (701) *Chestnut sts.* (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and profitably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods. Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞ A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Atty-at-Law, jy12,1865 Principal.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

THE BEST SHORE FISH for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE!"

New Fall Styles!

Are in every respect *first class*, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the newest styles, every length and sizes of waist.

Our skirts, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every lady should try them! They are now being extensively sold by merchants, throughout the country, and at wholesale and retail, at manufactory and sales room

No. 628 Arch St., below 7th, Philada,

Ask for Hopkin's "OWN MAKE"—buy no other!

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped on each K Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St., Philadelphia."

Also, constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

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MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand SPEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flies, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa., au27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

THIS is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used. There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affection of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT, CRAMPS, or PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SPRAINS, and DIARRHŒA

SOLE AGENT,

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price One Dollar.

Price Fifty Cents.

☞ Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their p